

XIII.—*Descriptions of some new Species of Lepidoptera collected by Mr. Herbert Ward at Bangala, on the Congo.* By  
EMILY MARY SHARPE.

*Romaleosoma rubronotata*, sp. n.

General colour black, green, and yellow.

*Fore wing*: costa and hind margin black, with a broad band of black extending from the hind margin to the costal nervure, crossing the middle of the wing. There is a small subapical patch of green and a larger patch of the same colour on the inner margin. There is no sign of any red at the base.

*Hind wing*: hind margin scalloped with white, with a very broad border of black followed by a subterminal border of heavy black spots shaded with green. From the costa, crossing the disk, is a band of deep ochre. The basal area is green, and at the base one small spot of red.

Underside: *fore wing* yellowish or greenish yellow, with markings and spots of black; three very distinct black spots in the discoidal cell, with a black transverse mark at the end of the cell, and a row of hastate black markings, increasing in size towards the inner margin. The small patch of red at the base is rather distinct.

The hind wing has the whole of the basal area ochre-yellow, with a patch of green in the discoidal cell; three distinct black spots in the cell, with an exterior row of larger black spots. The subterminal row on the hind margin is heavily marked with black hastate spots, with a narrow border of green dividing the row from the black hind margin.

*Romaleosoma themis*, Hübn.

General colour black, green, and yellow.

*Fore wing*: costa and hind margin black; from the costal nervure crossing the apical portion is a band of deep yellow. There is a small patch of green on the inner margin and at the base a little mark of red.

*Hind wing*: whole of the basal area bluish green, with a broad hind marginal border of black, which terminates in two black spots towards the inner margin. The red patch at the base of the wing is very indistinct.

Underside: hind margin black, with a subterminal row of black hastate spots; the band of yellow strongly marked; at end of the discoidal cell a narrow transverse band of black; the inside of the cell pale blue, with two black spots of different size. The red at the base of the wing is very large.

The hind wing has the hind margin black, with a subterminal narrow border of blue, followed by a row of black hastate spots. The inner margin and discal portion yellow. From the costa there is a row of black spots varying in size; the cell blue as in the fore wing, marked with some black spots. The red patch at the base

The *female* differs a great deal from that of *R. themis*, the large patch being entirely white instead of yellow; this patch is tinged with blue towards the base. On the inner margin the large patch of bluish white extends to the first median nervule and almost unites with the large white apical patch on the fore wing. The red basal patch not very distinct, but visible between the median and submedian nervules. The basal area, discoidal cell, and hind margin black, the latter being scalloped and showing the white fringe between the nervules very distinctly.

The hind wing very dark green, with one small red spot at the base. The whole of the central area yellow, and the hind margin with a very broad black border.

The underside is very similar to that of *R. themis*, Hübn., but is much paler and all the markings and spots are very distinct.

Exp., ♂ 3.25, ♀ 4.1 inches.

The type is in the collection of Mr. Philip Crowley.

*Romaleosoma Herberti*, sp. n.

General colour of fore wing ochre, with greenish reflexions and a distinct band of rich ochre before the subapical area.

*Fore wing*: white apical patch large.

Black subapical patch interrupted in the centre by two ovate greenish spots.

Costal margin ochre.

In both species the hind margin has a broad dark border, though

is much larger and distinctly marked.

The *female* is much blacker, with a bluish patch on the inner margin. Near the apical portion of the fore wing is a large yellow patch, bigger than in the male.

The hind wing has the central area blue, with a broad black border on the hind margin. The red at the base of both wings is visible, though rather smaller on the hind wing.

The underside is so exactly like that of the male that it is unnecessary to describe it.

*Romaleosoma Crockeri*, Butler.

General colour of fore wing black, with greenish reflexions towards the inner margin and basal area; the band before the subapical area pale ochre.

*Fore wing*: white apical patch small.

Black subapical patch nearly uniform, with no green spots.

Costal margin ochre.

this border is much darker in *R. Crockeri*; there is a distinct dark shading along the costa and each side of the transverse ochraceous bands, being much darker and more pronounced in *R. Crockeri*, Butl.

*Hind wing* ochraceous, with greenish reflexions and broad dark green subterminal band, the white on the scalloped hind margin very distinct. No black basal area.

Underside: very similar to that of *R. Crockeri*, the general colour being more yellow, with the black markings much fainter. In the discoidal cell there are only two small black spots on the fore wing, with a small patch of apple-green in the cell.

*Hind wing*: on the costal margin is a streak of crimson; the discoidal cell green, and the inner margin deep yellow, as in *R. Crockeri*.

The *female* ochraceous, with the costa, apex, and hind margin deep brown.

The yellow transverse band, from the costal margin to the hind margin, rather wider than in the male.

The hind wing has the whole of the basal area ochraceous, with a broad hind marginal border brown.

Underside much paler, with the light green patch and three black spots in the discoidal cell, on the fore wing. The discoidal

*Hind wing*: with a large basal area of dark green, with the discal portion ochre, which colour occupies the centre of the wing, this again shading into green near the black hind margin, which is very broad, and shows very indistinctly the white on the scalloped edge.

Underside: deep yellow, with the discoidal cell green, and three black spots very distinct in the cell. At the end of the discoidal cell there are two black transverse lines, the outer one near the apex, extending to the first median nervule of the fore wing.

*Hind wing* yellow, with a broad deep crimson streak on the costal margin.

The discoidal cell green, with two black spots in the cell near the base; round this green patch is a row of black spots between the nervules, commencing above the subcostal nervule to just below the discoidal or radial nervule; there is also a small black transverse line.

The *female* is very similar to the male, but is larger.

cell green, with one black spot, on the hind wing.

Exp., ♂ 3·5, ♀ 4·0 inches.

Hab. Bangala.

*Romaleosoma sarita*, sp. n.

General colour bright green, with markings of black or very dark green.

*Fore wing*: a broad band of black from the base of the discoidal cell extending to the hind margin, with a small white fringe to the latter. There is a triangular patch of green on the apical portion, and a patch of green on the inner margin extending to the base of the wing.

*Hind wing*: bright green, with the hind margin black; there is a submarginal row of green spots of small size, which becomes more indistinct as they approach the costa.

Underside: greener, with costal and discoidal cell deep yellow, with three small black spots in the cell, on the fore wing.

*Hind wing*: green, with the whole of the inner margin deep yellow as in *R. francina*, but there is no visible marking or spot.

Exp. 3·5 inches.

Hab. Bangala.

*Romaleosoma francina*, Godt.

General colour steel-green, with a transverse line of pale yellow, with some blue and black spots.

*Fore wing*: bright steel-green, with a very indistinct transverse yellow band from the costa to the border on the hind margin. In the discoidal cell there are three black spots, with two of the spots forming a bar at the end of the cell.

*Hind wing*: basal area steel-green, with one very large black spot at the end of the discoidal cell; there are two smaller spots in the cell. The hind margin has a very broad black border, this border being divided by a row of blue spots varying in size.

Underside: bright red, and in the discoidal cell of both wings are some black spots varying in size. On the hind wing, from the middle of the costa, is a narrow transverse band of silvery white.

## LEPIDOPTERA HETEROCERA.

### Fam. Nyctemeridæ.

*Girpa Wardi*, sp. n.

General colour creamy white, with the costa, apex, and hind margin black.

*Fore wing*: the black patch

*Girpa circumdata*, Walk.

General colour creamy white, with the costa, apex, and hind margin black.

*Fore wing*: no black at the

at the base of the wing much larger in size, and extending along the inner margin, which greatly reduces the size of the white portion; this white patch extends up to the discoidal cell. The black apical patch is relieved by a small white ovate spot.

*Hind wing*: white, with a very broad border of black on the hind margin; there is also a small patch of black at the base.

Underside same as above; at the base of both wings is a patch of rufous, rather larger in size than in *G. circumdata*.

*Hab.* Bangala.

I add the description of another apparently new species of Moth.

*Otroeda Jonesi*, sp. n.

General colour smoky brown, with the costa, apical portion, and hind margin of the fore wing rather darker brown. On the hind marginal border is a row of six white spots varying in size.

Near the end of the discoidal cell, and below the subcostal nervure, is a transverse band of white, increasing in width a little above the posterior angle; a second band of white a little below the apex of the fore wing.

At the posterior angle are three small white spots extending up towards the apex. The submedian nervure, from the base to the hind margin, has a very distinct streak of white; there are also some other streaks of white, one near the costal margin and another in the discoidal cell, with two larger white streaks, much longer, just below the cell.

base, the white patch on the inner margin extending to the base of the wing. The black apical patch is relieved by a small white ovate spot.

*Hind wing*: whole of the basal area white, with an irregular border of black on the hind margin. At the base there is no black visible as in the fore wing.

Underside exactly the same as the upperside; at the base of both wings a small patch of rufous, this colour being less plainly marked on the hind wing.

*Otroeda hesperia*, Cram.

General colour white, with the costa, apical portion, and hind margin of the fore wing brownish black. On this black border is a subterminal row of six white spots varying in size.

About the middle of the fore wing, from the costa, crossing at the end of the discoidal cell, is a transverse band of brown, decreasing to a point towards the first median nervule, and sometimes joining the black border on the hind margin. Near the base is a second brown band crossing from the costa through the middle of the discoidal cell and joining the submedian nervure at the posterior angle. From the base, pointing to the hind margin, are a number of brown streaks.

*Hind wing* entirely smoky brown, with a very broad hind marginal border of dark brown, relieved by a row of white spots on the fringe, and a subterminal row of eight white spots varying very much in size. A yellow patch at the anal angle is also visible, though much darker in colour.

The underside is very similar to the upperside in markings, though the general colour is rather paler.

*Hab.* Ogowé River, Gaboon, (J. W. Jones).

*Hind wing* entirely white, with a border of brownish black on the hind margin. On this border is a subterminal row of white spots, as on the fore wing, with the exception of another row of white spots on the fringe, this row being very distinct on the hind wing. On the fore wing there are only four white spots commencing from the posterior angle. A yellow patch above this black hind marginal border is very distinct, and in some specimens extends to the middle of the wing, while the other half is pure white.

XIV.—Notes on some Shells recently received by the British Museum. By EDGAR A. SMITH.

FROM time to time the British Museum has been indebted to Mr. John Brazier, of Sydney, for very valuable donations of Mollusca and other specimens. A recent consignment contains a series of interesting species, upon some of which I have made the following notes. I also add descriptions of such as appear to be new, and finally append a list of the species of Land-shells at present known from Woodlark Island and the D'Entrecasteaux Group. I also take this opportunity of mentioning an omission in my paper on the land and freshwater shells of the Louisiade Archipelago, published in the 'Annals' for September 1889. *Helix diomedes* of Brazier\*, unfortunately, was not referred to.

1. *Pupinella Angasi* (Brazier).

*Pupina Angasi*, Brazier, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. vol. i. p. 5.

*Pupinella louisiadensis*, Smith, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1889, vol. iv. p. 204, pl. xiii. figs. 3, 4.

*Hab.* New Guinea (*Brazier olim*); Rossel Island, Louisiade Group (*Brazier in litt. and Thomson*).

I described this species under the name of *P. louisiadensis*,

\* Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. vol. ii. p. 121.